Are the Pople. The

NUMBER 56.

NEWS, POLITICS, LITERATURE, TRADE AND COMMERCE-BUT FIRST OF ALL, THE NEWS.

Unconditional Repeal of the Sherman Law Recommended.

GOLD FLAVOR THROUGHOUT.

No Other Measure Commended as a Substitute.

clusively with Finances-Tariff Reform Must Wait-How the Message Was Received-Views Are Various.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The president

The existence of an alarming and extraordinary business situation, involving the welfare and prosperity of our people, has constrained me to call together, in extra session, the people's representatives in Congress, to the end that through the wise and parriotic exercise of the legislative duty with which they solely are charged, the present evils may be mitigated and the dangers threatening the

Our unfortunate financial plight is not the result of any untoward events, nor of conditions related to our natural resources; nor is it traceable to any of the afflictions which frequently check the national growth and prosperity. With plenteous crops, with an abundant promise of remonerative production and manufacture with unusual invitation to safe investment and with satisfactory assurance to business enterave aprung up on every side. Numerous noneyed institutions have suspended, ecause abundant assets were not imme-intely available to meet the demands of rightened depositors. The surving cor-orations and individuals are content to porations and individuals are content to keep in hand the money they are usually anxious to loan, and those engaged in legitimate business are surprised to find that the scentilies they offer for loans, though heretofore satisfactory, are no longer accepted. Values supposed to be fixed are fast becoming conjectural, and loss and failure have invaded every branch of business.

gold or silver coin at the discretion of the ascretary of the treasury, and that said notes may be reissued. It is, however, declared in the act to be "the established policy of the United States to maintain the two metals upon a parity with each other upon the present legal or such ratio as may be provided by law."

This declaration so controls the action of the secretary of the treasury as to prevent his exercising the discretion nominally vested in him, if by such action the parity between gold and silver may be distarched. Manifestly the refusal by the secretary to pay these treasury notes in

described. Manufacture of the secretary to pay these treasury notes in gold, if demanded, would necessarily result in their discredit and depreciation as obligations payable only in silver, and would destroy the parity between the two metals by establishing discrimination in factor of gold.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

THE GOLD RESERVE.

Up to the 15th day of July, 1893, these notes had been issued in payment of the silver bullion nurchased to the amount of more than \$147,000,000. While all but a very small quantity of this bullion remains uncoined and without usefulness in the treasury, many of the notes given in its purchase have been paid in gold. This is illustrated by the statement that between the 1st day of May, 1892, and the 15th day of July, 1893, the notes of this kind issued in payment for silver bullion amounted to little more than \$55,000,000, and that during the same period about \$49,000,000 were paid by the treasury in gold for the redemption of such notes. The policy necessarily adopted, of paying these notes in gold, has not spared the gold reserve of \$100,000,000, long ago set aside by the government for the redemption of other notes, for this found has already been subjected to the payment of new obligations amounting to about \$160,000,000 on account of silver purchases, and has as a consequence, for the first time since its creation, been encreached upon. We have thus made depiction of our gold easy and have tempted other and more appreciative nations to add it to their stock. That the opportunity we have offered has not been neglected is shown by the large amounts of gold which have been recently diawa from our treasury and exported to increase the financial strength of foreign nations. The excess of exports of gold over its imports for the year ending June 30, 1883, amounts to more than \$87,500,000. Between the 1st day of July, 1890, and the 15th day of July, 1890, the gold coin and builton in our treasury decreased more than \$147,000,000.

Substituting Silver For Gold.

SUBSTITUTING SILVER FOR GOLD.

Unless government bonds are to be constantly issued and sold to replenish our exhausted gold, only to be again exhausted; it is apparent that the silver purchase law now in force leads in the direction of the entire substitution of silver for gold in the government treasury, and that this must be followed by the payment of all government obligations in depreciated silver.

At this stage gold and silver must part company and the government must fail in its established policy to maintain the see metals on a parity with each other, diven over to the exclusive use of a currency greatly depreciated according to the standard of the commercial world, we could no longer claim a place among the nations of the first class nor could our government claim the performance of its shiresting to the example of the first class nor could our

use, of the people the best and safest money. It, as many of its friends claim, silver ought to occupy a larger place in our currency and the currency of the world through general international cooperation and agreement, it is obvious that the United States will not be in a position to gain a hearing in favor of such agreement, so long as we are willing to continue our attempt to accomplish the result alagie-handed.

The knowledge in business circles among our own people that our government cannot make its flat equivalent to intrinsic value, nor keep interior money on a parity with superior money by its own independent efforts, has resulted in such a lack of confidence at home in the stability of currency values that capital refuses its aid to new enterprises, while millions are actually withdrawn from the channels of trade and commerce to become unprofitable in the hands of timid owners. Foreign investors, equally alert, not only decline to purchase American securities, but make haste to snorifice those which they already have.

It does not meet the situation to say that apprehension in regard to the future of our finances is groundless and that there is no lack of confidence in the purchases or the power of the government in the premises. The very existence of this apprehension and the lack of confidence, however, has caused a menace which ought not for a moment to be disregarded. Possibly if the undertaking we have in hand were the maintenance of a specific known quantity of silver at a parity with gold, our ability to do so might be estimated and gauged, and perhaps in view of our unparalleled growth and resources it might be favorably passed upon. But when our avowed endeavor is to maintain such parity in regard to an amount of silver increasing at the rate of fifty million dollars yearly, with no fixed termination to such increase, it can hardly be said that a problem is presented whose solution is free from doubt.

A SOUND CURRENOY.

A SOUND CURRENCY. The people of the United States are entitled to a sound, stable currency and to a money recognized as such on every exchange and in every market of the world. Their government has no right to injure them by financial experiments opposed to the policy and practice of other civilized states, nor is it justified in permitting an exaggerated and unreasonable reliance on our national strength and the ability to jeopardize the soundness of the people's money. This matter rises above the plane of

money.

This matter rises above the plane of party politics. It vitally concerns every business and calling and enters every household in the land. There is one important aspect of the subject which especially shorled never be overlooked at a time "te the prosent when the evils of unsoan finance threatens us. The speculator may anticipate a harvest gathered from the misfortunes of others. The capitalist may protect himself by hoarding or may even find profit in the fluctuation of the market.

But the wage-carner—the first to be injured by a depreciated currency, and the last to receive the benefit of its correction—is practically defenseless. He relies for work upon the ventures of confident and contented capital. This failing him, his condition is without alleviation, for he can neither prey on the misfortunes of others nor hoard his labor. One of the greatest statesmen our country has known, speaking more than fifty years ago, when the derangement of the currency had caused commercial distress, said:

fering arise as much from svils apprehended as from those actually existing. We may bope, too, that caim connects will prevail and that neither capitalists nor wage earners will give way to unreasoning panic, and sacrifice their property or their interests under the influence of exaggerated fears. Nevertheless, every day's delay in removing one of the plain and principal causes of the present state of things enlarges the mischlef already done and increases the responsibility of the government for its existence. Whatever the people have a right to expect from Congress, they may certainly demand that legislation condemned by the ordeal of three years' disastrous experience shall be removed from the statute books as soon as their representatives can legitimately deal with it.

THE TARIFF MUST WAIT.

It was my purpose to summon Congress in special session early in the coming September, that we might enter promptly upon the work of tariff reform, which the true interest of the country clearly demands, and which so large a majority of the people, as shown by their suffrage, desire and expect, and to the accomplishment of which every effort of the present administration is pleged. But while tariff reform has lost nothing of its immediate and permanent importance and must in the near future engage the attention of Congress, it has seemed to me that the financial condition of the country should at once and before all other subjects be considered by your honorable body.

PROMPT REPEAL OF THE SHERMAN LAW It was my purpose to summon Congress

RECOMMENDED.

I carnestly recommend the prompt repeal of the provisions of the act passed July 14, 1890, authorizing the purchase of silver bullion and that other legislative action may put beyond all doubt of mistake the intention and ability of the government to fulfil its pecuniary obligations in the money universally recognized by all civilized countries.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Aug. 7, 1893.

A BRIEF DOCUMENT.

No Mensure Suggested to Take the Place of the Sherman Law,

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 8 .- The Ecenin-Bulletia, Republican, says; "It is rather a brief document and treats of a single question, namely, a repeal of the Sherquestion, namely, a repeal of the Sher-man act, without any suggestion as to any measure to take its place. There is not a word about tariff, Hawaii, or a sus-pension of the Geary act. Evidently his expectation is that a repeal of the Sher-man act will be accomplished right out of hand, and that Congress will there-after adjourn. The robber tariff which was pressing so heavily upon us, accord-ing to Democratic authority sometime are, and other questions of importance that are pending, may now go over to the regular session."

PRESS COMMENTS.

San Francisco, Aug. 8.—The Frening Post, independent-Democrat in politics, ays editorially: "The words in which Mr. Cleveland has transmitted his mea-sage to Congress are those of pradent pol-iticians, whose intellectuality is under a

Important Measures Introduced in the Upper House.

SENATOR HILL'S

It Leaves no Doubt of His Position of Financial Issues.

tewart of Nevada Presents a Measur Which Will Give Immediate Relief to the Country-A Debate Indulged in Which Grows Rather Warm.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8. - After the norning routine the Senate took a recess till 12:45, to await the arrival of the pres-

Mr. Lodge introduced a resolution for a vote on the repeal of the silver purchase

On reconvening the message was read. Seldom in the history of the Senate has a nessage been listened to with such close attention. [Every senator seemed in a nervous strain and would not lose a

moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance. The message was thereupon referred to the Committee on Finance with orders that it be printed

immediately.

Mr. Dolph of Oregon gave notice that he would, after the morning business, address the Senate on the subject of finance.

A large number of petitions for and against a repeal of the Sherman act were presented and referred. Then it was an-nounced that the introduction of bills

presented and referred. Then it was announced that the introduction of bills was in order.

The first bill of the session was introduced by Mr. Hill of New York. Its little was, "To repeal certain sections of the act of July 14, 1830," (Sherman law.) It was referred without reading to the committee on finance.

The next two bills were introduced by Mr. Stewart of Nevada. Their titles were "To Restore the Right of Coinage" and "To Supply a Deficiency Currency."

The latter bill was read in full. It directs the secretary of the treasury to 1ssue silver bullion in the treasury, purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, in excess of the amount necessary at its coinage value, to redeem treasury notes issued under that act and to use the same to provide for any deficiency in the revenues of the government, the surplus of such certificates to be used in the purchase of 4 per cent, bonds at their market price, not exceeding 12 per cent, premium.

Mr. Stewart said that he desired to call the attention of the finance committee to

I believe these things are principally chargeable to congressional legislation in the function of the supervisional legislation is unching the purchase and coinage of sill-wer by the general government. This parameter of the supervisional passed on the 14th day of July, 1890, which was the culmination of much agitation on the authority involved, and which may be considered a truce after a long struggle between the advocates of free solver coinage and those intending to be more conservative. Undoubtedly the mouthly purchases by the government of four million five hundred thousand dunces of silver, forced under that statute were regarded by those interested in the aliver production as a certain guaranty of the special case of the act, and has since the passage of the act, and has since the passage of the act, and has since the passage of the passage of the act, and has since the passage of the earth on the first of the discharge of our duly at this time passage of the earth on the content of the co

the Senate after tomorrow at 11 o'clock. He said the president had very aphiy, and in no uncertain tone given business to the Senate and House to attend to and had quoted the maxims 'that he gives twice who gives quickly.' His object in offering the resolution was to strengthen the president's hands by increasing the length of the working day and thus decreasing the number of days that must elapse before the adoption of legislation which the president recommends. If the Senate were to take a vote on August 22nd as proposed by Mr. Lodge, and which he thought two-thirds of the Republican Senators would favor, 10 o'clock would be the better hour to meet than 11. But he was willing to let it stand at 11. He did not propose to have a vote taken upon it now, but would move its reference to the committee on finance. He hoped the committee on finance would get together to morrow and could report a joint resolution repealing the purchase clauses of the Sherman act, and the Senate could get to work upon it Thursday.

Mr. Gorman represented Mr. Hale's remarks as being made to gain a partisan advantage. It was small politics that had suggested the resolution. The Senate dare not, as the senator from Maine knew, dispose of such a question in haste. Senators on both sides were divided in their

dispose of such a question in haste. Sen-dispose of such a question in haste. Sen-ators on both sides were divided in their opinion as to the proper remedy to be ap-plied. He trusted all senators would arise above mere partisanship and would settle the question to the best interest of the country, and he hoped nothing would be done on the Republican side of the chamber to excite party feelings on the Democratic side.

lemocratic side.

Mr. Voorhees, chairman of the finance ommittee, said that that committee would be convened the day after tomor-Beveral Republicans asked, "Why not

Several Republicans asked, "Why not tomorrow?"

Mr. Voorhees—I shall issue a call tomorrow for the committee to meet on Thursday to take up the great question as it must be taken up, far away from the speeches of cheap demagogues such as we have been listening to. The idea of dealing with this question in hop, skip and jump style suggested by the senator from Malae, is amazing in the Senate of the United States, particularly in the case of the senator who is now put forward to undo what he has helped to do. The senator from Malae forgets that every curse of the Sherman act comes home to roost on that side of the chamber, not on this. Not a single vote on our side was given for that miserable act, and the idea of the senator from Maine appealing to me to make haste to undo an infamy and fraud which he himself voted to fasten on this country, is about the most refreshing thing that I have witnessed in thirty years of public life" (laughter and hand clapping on the floor and in galleries).

Mr. Sherman said that the act which was now sought to be reversed had been caused by the imminent danger of the two houses agreeing to a bill for the free coinage of aliver. On this subject Mr. Sherman went into some details which have been frequently published.

Mr. Vest said the Senator from Ohio had made extraordinary statements, which, in justice to all Democratic Senators, ought to be now considered. The Senator had stated that the Sherman act had been enacted in order to prevent the passage of a free allyer bill.

Mr. Sherman—To prevent a greater evil.

Mr. Sherman—To prevent a greater evil.

Mr. Sherman—To prevent a greater evil.

i. CAPE CHARLES, Va., Aug. S.—Snow Mr. Vest—Is that a correct statement? Hill, Md., burned last night. Only two Mr. Sherman—The House provided for comonthly purchase of four and a half Loss, \$30,000.

million dollars' worth of silver, which would now buy six and a half million ounces, and to defeat that measure and also to prevent the passage of a free coinage bill as passed by the Senate, this compromise measure was agreed upon.

Mr. Teller said the discussion would not be closed on the 22nd of August. A question of so much importance could not be disposed of properly in thirty days or in sixty days.

be disposed of properly in thirty days or in sixty days.

The discussion here closed, Mr. Haies' resolution and Mr. Lodges' resolution both lying on the table till tomorrow when they will be again laid before the Senate. An adjournment was then taken.

IN THE HOUSE.

The Message Listened to with Marked

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- After the read-Washington, Aug. 8.—After the reading of the journal, the House took a recess till 12:45 p. m., pending the receipt of the president's message, the joint committee of the two honses having unavoidably been delayed in the business of notifying the chief magistrate that Congress was organized and ready to hear from him. When the House reconvened the president's message was read.

The reading was listened to with intense interest and in dead silence. There were a number of broad smiles on the Republican side at the president's allusion to tariff reform as a secondary issue just at this time. At the conclusion of the reading, the message was loudly applauded by the Democrats.

The Michigan election case was then taken up.
Mesars. Weadock, Springer, Brown, Heard and O'Farrall argued in favor of Richardson, Mr. Weadock stating that the action of the supreme court of Michigan was clearly without jurisdiction.

Mr. Ostes, of Alabama, said the case was a difficult one to decide. Two members came from one district, each properly certified, and the matter should not be disposed of in haste, and suggested that the question be referred to the committee on elections when appointed.

Mr. Dingley moved that the matter be referred to a special committee of five members, with instructions to report within ten days, which motion was lost—189 to 194.

Then came a vote on the Republican ing of the journal, the House took a re-

within ten days, which motion was lost— 139 to 191.

Then came a vote on the Republican resolution, declaring that Belknap was entitled to his seat on a prima facie case, and it was defeated. Yeas, 114; nays,

and it was deteated. Yess, 114; nays, 198.

Mr. O'Ferrall's resolution for the immediate swearing in of Mr. Richardson was agreed to without division, and Mr. Richardson came forward and qualified.

On motion of Mr. Catchings, a resolution was adopted authorizing the speaker to appoint committees on rules, accounts, enrolled bills and mileage, with the membership to which they were entitled in the Fifty-second Congress, and referring the rules of that Congress to the committee on rules, and then the House adjourned till Thursday.

STATEHOOD FOR UTAH.

mission of the Territory.

ator Carey today introduced bills for the admission of New Mexico, Arizona, Utah ame measures championed by him in the

Among other bills introduced by Senator Carey were bills for the relief of Wil-liam A. Rickards, surveyor-general of Wyoming; providing for leases in the Yellowstone park; fixing the price of lands entered under desert land laws; appropriating 5 per cent. from the sale of public lands for school purposes to states to be admitted; to make subject to homestead laws the public lands of the abandoned Fort Bridger military reservation; granting lands to Wyoming in Fort Russell military reservation for fair and exposition purposes; providing for the erection of public buildings at Chey-

enne and Laramie. J. C. Noel was today appointed post master at Piedmont, Wy., vice Guild, re-

of grains of gold and silver in gold and silver coins of the United States-the silex-Postmaster Barrett of Sait Lake are ver dollar to contain 464 4-10 grains of

Mr. Bland Calls a Canena

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- At the close of the day's proceedings in the House Mr. read a call for a caucus in the hall of the House at 12 o'clock tomorrow of 'all members in favor of the free coinage of silver.''

Sea Coast Defense. WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- Senator Dolph introduced a bill today appropriating \$133,000,000 for fortifications and other sea coast defenses and \$1,000,000 for the establishment of a gun factory on the Pacific coast.

THE WRANGLE ENDED.

Lady Managers of the World's Fair Quit Quarreling.

to bimetallism. Senator Hill's bill is as follows:

"A bill to repeal certain sections of the act of July 14, 1890, entitled 'an act directing the purchase of silver bullion and issue treasury notes thereon and for other purposes,' are hereby repealed."

"Section 2.—This repealing act, however, is not to be construed as abandoning bimetallism, but it is hereby declared that the policy of using both gold and silver as the standard money of the country sinal be established, and to the accomplishment of that end the efforts of the government shall be steadily and safely directed."

Western people are felicitating them-CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The board of lady managers of the World's fair spent three hours this afternoon in continuation of their undignified squabble over the Ball-Meredith affair, Finally Mrs. Isabella B. Hooker came to the front, and as a resafely directed."

Western people are felicitating themselves tonight on the position assumed by Senator Hill. They are pleased that he should have so unqualifiedly pledged himself to bimetallism as to indicate a willingness to favor subsequent legislation looking to a restoration of silver as a money metal.

B. Hooker came to the front, and as a result of her vigorous speech the whole matter referring to the warfare of the past three days was expunged from the records, and a resolution adopted to prevent it again being brought up.

A humorous feature of the day was the arrival during the height of the squabble of a delegation of women from all the foreign villages in the Midway Plaisance. They had been invited to visit the woman's building in a body and attend a meeting of the board that they might see what wonders their civilized sisters had performed. Their impressions have not been learned. Mrs. Palmer introduced them to the board, and they were soon sent on a tour of the building under an escort.

today, but tomorrow will be a busy one with the advent of the Knights of Pythnas, dedication of the Virginia state building, and dedication of the Walton house by disherence.

fishermen.

The exposition management answer to Clingman's Sunday opening bill in the auperior court today, by praying for its dismissal.

Total attendance today was 141,395, of which 102,828 paid.

Steamship News.

A Maryland Village Burned,

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.-R. Connelly, as-New York-Arrived, Darmstadt from Bremen, Mercetea from Marseilles, Spain winter exposition, is making headquar-ers at the California state building of the World's fair grounds. He came here to titudy the fair and induce exhibitors to ake part in the midwinter fair, which opens in San Francisco about November om London, Massachusetts from Lon-

York, Dreeden from Baltimore, Spaara-lam from New York, Teatonic from New York, Suevia from New York, Ocean Prince from New York, Ocean Prince from New York, Autwerp—Arrived, La Flandre from Philadelphia. A New York Bank Closes NEW YORK, Aug. 8.—The Madisor quare bank at 200 Fifth Avenue will no Philadelphia — Arrived. Pennsylvanis rom Antwerp, Maine from London. Gizsgow—Arrived, Prussian from Bosopen its doors tomorrow, its capital impaired to the amount of \$89,000. The refusal of the St. Rucholas bank to continue to act as clearing agent precipitate the trouble. on. Boston-Arrived, Borrenton from Ant-

day Mayor Harrison declared that 200,000 idle men were in the city and unless Congress gives the country money there will be such riots here as will shake the

Want a Receiver Appointed, Fight for White Metal Has INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8 .- An applier ion for a receiver for the Indianapolis Cabinet works was made this morning or Begun in Earnest. the ground of its insolvency admitted by its president who alleges that it has debt of at least \$225,000. The court indicated its willingness to grant the request. SEVERAL PLANS PROPOSED.

age Committee in Spite of Rumors

to the Contrary-Compromise

Mensures Suggested.

he House are in favor of the question be

pure silver or 516 grains of standard

Mr. Vest also offered a joint resolution

WYOMING NOT SURPRISED.

onator Carey Has Been Known as

Single Standard Man. CHEYENNE, Wy., Aug. 8 .- [Special.]-The statement circulated by the eastern ress that Senator Carey has flopped to he gold bugs and given as a notable de-

flection from the allver cause has caused

always been known as an out and out single standard man and such is his

record in Congress. The only flop he could make would be from the gold bug

California's Midwinter Fair.

no surprise in Wyoming. Carey

Cockran Says Anti-Silver Men Will MILWAUERE, Aug. 8 .- John Johnston Make Three Speeches Only. capitalist, has assigned. The assignee gave a bond for \$600,000. Johnston was a stockholder in the falled Fire and Marine Insurance company bank and is personally liable with other stockholders for the bank's indebtedness. Bland Will Be at the Head of the Coir

FAMOUS HORSES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8 .- The indications

re that the financial fight in Congress will begin at once and be fought to a NEW YORK, Aug. 8.-The celebrated lnish. The negotiations already show stallon Ormonde arrived this afternoon on board the steamer Masachusetts in that nearly two-thirds of the members of on board the steamer Masachusetts in perfect condition. He is consigned to Mr. McDonough of San Francisco. There is also on board nine brood mares and five foals in splendid condition. The well known mare Marquise called the Equine Paradox which has been on exhibition at Huber's museum recently, returns also aboard the same ship. She has been on exhibition at all the principal cities in Great Britainmittee. Under the rules the question would have first to go the committee on pinage, but there is a disposition to susend the rules and it is believed as surances will be given the silver advocates that they will be given a fair chance to

THE BUFFALO TRACK.

Are Well Matched.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 8 .- The seventh day of the local grand circuit was a suc-cessful one. Elfrida was picked to win the 3-year-old event for trotters; Eligible to the 2:30 class because of the five heat struggle which she gave Fantasy at Pittsburg. Elifrida sold first choice but she more than found her match in the double cross fast California filly by Sablo Wilkes, Hal Braden was scheduled to win the 2:17 pace and sold a very popular favorite, but those who bought against him averred that he was a quitter. Miss McGregor was a favorite in the 4-year-old trot and she landed the event without difficulty in three straight heats.

2:30 class for 3-year-olds—Doublecross won, Lady Robert second, Breakoday third. Best time—2:18.

2:17 pace—Chesterfield won, Hal Braden second, Raven third. Time—2:114.

Four-year-old trot — Miss McGregor won, David B second, Volta third. Time 2:194.

Monmouth Park Races. MONMOUTH PARK, August 8.-Track ast-Five furlongs-Rightmore won, Tyla second, Anawanda third. Time

pend the rules and it is believed assurances will be given the silver advocates that they will be given a fair chance to debate the question in all its phases, and that with this understanding they will consent to immediate consideration without reference to the committee.

The intention of the advocates of the repeal of the Sherman act is to suggest a reasonable time for the debate on all questions, with the understanding that a vote will be taken at the conclusion. This course, it is understood, is with the consent, if not the aduice, of the president. The plan is to have the free silver men open the ball with a bill embodying their demands; then the auti-silver men will present substitute bills, embodying their demands; then the auti-silver men will present aubstitute bills, embodying their ideas, whereupon the ball will be joined and the struggle begun. Both sides are of the opinion that a vote can be reached in two weeks after the debate has begun. Cockran of New York, representing the anti-silver men, says they will not make more than three speeches, leaving the rest of the time to the silverites. It is hoped by this means to prevent fillbustering and all parliamentary sharppractice. Bland has given the assurance that ao attempt will be made by the silver men to fillbuster.

Among the many compromises that will be proposed, is one by Bankhead of Alabama, for the suspension of the Sherman act till the end of the present year and authorizing the national banks to increase the circulation to par with their bonds. As a result of the canvasses the friends of the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act are a good deal more confident that they will carry their point. It looks like a majority for it in both houses, though it will not dare to fillibuster against it. The silver men, on the other hand, laugh at the proposition that the repeal can be carried without a compromise. They declare it cannot be put through the Senate in six mouths.

Senator Carey, of Wyoming, surprised his silver f Dixie second, Centell third. Time-1:284. Junior champion stakes \$10,000-Six

Junor champion stakes \$10,000—Six furlongs—Senator Grady won, Hornnipe second, Henry of Navarre third. Time—1:31%.

Newark stakes one mile straight course—Comanche won, Charmion second, Bassetlaw third. Time—1:35%.

Five furlongs—Uncle Jess won, Grace Brown second, Minochaba third. Time—1:01%.

One mile—Many Stone won, Atternoon.

SARATOGA, Aug. 8 .- Track fast. Five furlongs-Bankers Daughter won, Pie second, Una Colorado third. Timesecond, Una Colorado third.

SILVER LEGISLATION.

Senator Hill Introduces a Significant Masaure in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Senator Vest today introduced a bill to fix the number Hall second, Dutch Oven third. Time—1:47.

Silver Legislation.

One mile—Rey Del Mar won, Manhanset second, Knapp third. Time—1:47.

One mile—Acciaim won, Tactician second, Getryburg third. Time—1:48.

Five furlongs—Kentigerne won, Miss Lilly second, Glance third. Time—1:04.

Six furlongs—Climax won, Tammany Hall second, Dutch Oven third. Time—

ley won, Alfonsian third, Time-4:11%.

Yesterday's Ball Games CLEVELAND-First game, Cleveland 13, Louisville 3; second game, Cleveland 2,

art. Vest also onered a joint resolution setting forth that the American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetallism; that it is the established policy of the United States to maintain a parity between gold and silver, and that it is the duty of Congress to speedily enact such laws as will effectually maintain thase chiefs. Pirrshung-First game, Pittsburg 17, Chicago 10; second game, Pittsburg 9 BALTIMORE - Baltimore 6, Philadelact such laws as will effectually maintain these objects.

The most significant bill introduced in the Senate, perhaps, was one by Senator Hill of New York. The measure he presented today leaves no doubt of his position on financial issues. While repealing the purchasing clauses of the Sherman act it unqualifiedly pledges the country to bimetallism. Senator Hill's bill is as follows:

phia 4. Washington-Washington 5, Boston 8 NEW YORK-New York 13, Brook

English Yacht Baces. LONDON, Aug. 8 .- The week's racing of the Royal Victoria Yacht club opened today off Hyde, Isle of Wight. The cup valued at £50 was sailed for by the Sa-tanita, Britannia, Navahoe and Collona. The course was fifty miles. The Brit-annia won, Navahoe second and Satanita

WELLSBURG, W. Va., Aug. 8.—The Bank of Wellsburg closed its doors this morning because it was unable to realize on securities. Assets, \$300,000; liabilities half that amount.

SHE BROKE THE WILL.

A Nebraska Girl Gets Part of an Es tate. CHICAGO, Aug. 8 .- Under highly ro

nantic circumstances, Mrs. Eva Lewis of Chicago was today awarded \$76,162 by Judge Lansing in the county court at Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Lewis started in life

Lincoln, Neb. Mrs. Lewis started in life as a Chicago waif. When 3 years old she was adopted from the Chicago Foundings home by wealthy Jason G. Melter of Plattsmouth, Neb. He agreed to make her heiress and she was raised as his own daughter.

Upon reaching womanhood, however, she found herself contrary to her foster father's wishes in love with a young fellow named Lewis, and despite opposition she married the man of her choice.

This greatly angered Miller, who was a church elder and whose cherished wish was to mate the girl with a foreign missionary. He died at Los Angeles, Cal., in 1891, leaving an estate worth \$250,000. There was no mention of his foster child in the will. The girl wife promptly seed for her share, and after a vigorous legal fight has at length won her point.

Powder Mills Explode

St. Louis, Aug. 8.-The large powde ST. LOUIS, Aug. S.—The large powder mills, nine miles east of here, in Illinois, exploded at noon. It was distinctly felt and heard in this city. It was the Phonix mills that exploded. They are among the largest in the country. Two were killed and several injured.

Two were killed and two others fatally injured. The cause of the explosion is not known.

Republican Caucus Held

WASHINGTON, Aug. S .- At a cancus epublican Senators it was agreed that Trouble Feared in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. S.—In an address of selcome to the military surgeons of the United States in annual convention to-believed to exist.

The British Government's Indian Policy Arraigned.

ROBBERY OF THE NATIVE.

Heavy Losses Caused by the Closing of the Mints.

The Act Characterized as the Most Plan grant Act of Public Plunder Ever Perpetrated by a Civilized Govern-

LONDON, Aug. 8.-Gladstone announced in the house of commons today that the government intends to hold an autumn This announcement was reporters of the government. The premier added that no adjournment would be had till the remaining stages of the home rule bill were passed and the supply was

Henry Chaplin asked leave to move an djournment of the house in order that changes in the Indian government cur-

rency system might be discussed. He blamed the government for persistently obstructing the discussion of this question. He charged the government with virtually mulching the natives of India by tampering with the currency. The closing of the Indian mints to the free coinage of silver had necessarily led to such a fall in the value of that metal within a month as the world had never before known.

"There had been a tremendous wrong done the people of India who held enormous quantities of uncoined metal. By a single stroke the government had depreciated by 15 per cent. the value of silver held by the population of India. A more flagrant set of public plunder had never been perpetrated by a civilized government. If a repeal by the American Congress of the Sherman act should become inevitable it would be due to an error that had been committed in India. A further fall in the price of silver must follow a repeal of the Sherman act. Frequently during his remarks Chaplin was inter-

rail in the price of aliver must follow a repeal of the Sherman act. Frequently during his remarks Chaplin was interrupted by cries of hear! hear! Chaplin demanded to know whether the government, before taking action in India, had any communication with the United States government."

Mr. William Vernon Harcourt chancellor of the exchequer, declined to enter into a general argument of the course taken by the government. He said it was indicated by the royal commission of ISSS, which pointed out the dangerous and mischievous effect which blimetallism would have been in India, and the government stood by those views.

Arthur James Balfour, Conservative leader, said it was something approaching lunacy for the chancellor to get up and tell the country that he regarded with absolute Indifference what happened to silver.

silver.

Dadabhai Naoroji, the parsee member, who sits as a Liberal for Central Fensbury division, protested that the natives of India already felt the pinch of the change and that they would soon awake through suffering to the terrible wrong done them.

Mr. Wm. Harcourt then moved a closure of debate, and the motion was carried without division.

The Socialist Congress.

ZURICH, Aug. 8. - The International Socialist congress continued its session Socialist congress continued its seasion today. The question as to whether anarchists and independent socialists should be permitted to sit as delegates, which led to the disorder yesterday, was brought up again today, and despite the action of the congress yesterday the question was reopened and it was finally decided to settle it by referring it to the committee on standing orders. A resolution expressing sympathy of the congress with the English coal miners now on strike, course—Pat Cak-the English coal miners now on strike, second, Sherwood was passed amid great cheering. A col-lection was also taken up.

SAICON, Aug. 8 .- Two hundred and fifty French sharpshooters and marines have gone to Chantibun, a town near the Gulf of Siam, which the French are to occupy temporarily in accordance with the terms of the supplementary ulti-matum recently accepted by the Siamese

government. Bungarian Grain Crop.

BUDA PRETH. Aug. S .- Count Andreas Bethlen, Hungarian minister of agriculture, has issued a statement showing that there will be a decrease of about 4,500,000 hundred weights in the wheat yield, 400,000 in rye and 300,000 in barley, as compared with the yield of those cereals last year.

UTES ON THE WARPATH.

General McCook and Governor Watte Asked for Aid from Settlers.

DENNER, Aug. 8.—The Utes have broken into Colorado in the western and northwestern part of the state. Bands have crossed from Utah on their annual hunt and aid has been asked by settlers. nunt and aid has been asked by settlers. Governor Waite has received messages from western Colorado and other places complaining of the Indians. The governor considered the matter serious enough to call upon General McCook and laid before him the situation. General McCook said he would refer the matter to the authorities at Washington.

A Lynching in Prospect.

Sr. Joseph, Mo., Aug. S .- Two hun-Sr. Joseph, Mo., Aug. S.—Two hundred armed men are looking for a tramp who this morning appeared at the farm house of Edward Mann, and finding Mrs. Mann and her daughter alone, he pitched the daughter out of the window, breaking her arm He then dragged Mrs. Mann about by the hair of the head and bratally beat her, but failed in his designs. Seeing Mr. Mann approaching he took to the woods and so far has eluded his pursuers.

Sr. Louis, Aug. 8 .-- John Finn, a newsaper carrier, in the illness of delirium tremens this morning fatally beat his two boys with a flat-iron, horribly hacked his two girls with a butcher knife and then out his own throat. All are fatally in-

Body Found in & Wrenk, DANVILLE, III., Aug. 8.-The body of

dobris of the freight wreck at the Big Four bridge today. The body of an un-known man was also found, and railroad people are beginning to think the report of seventeen tramps in a box car may be An Ousted Judge Murdered

Cappo, 1. T., Aug. S.—News from Cedar county, where Governor Holmes has removed the county judge and shoriff and appointed men of his political faith, announces that the custed judge has been murdered and the whole county is in arms.